

# ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE. COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.  
[Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette.]  
Archangel, Aug. 16, 1811.

MR. RELF.—Herewith you receive a list of vessels in the harbor of Archangel, together with a list of imports.

A total stagnation of business exists at present here; and it is a question that admits of little doubt, that there is not 200,000 rubles in cash in the place; and if we should be able to sell, it will be for goods at extravagant high prices.

No less than 17 ships have been obliged to leave here in ballast this year, owing to the excessive high price of produce. I am, sir, your's, &c.

List of vessels lying at Archangel, August 16.

Ship Asia, Hewitt, Philad.	to sail in all
Ship, Waters, do.	August.
R. Potter, Potter, do.	discharging
Eagle, Afton, do.	just arrived
Brig Lightning, Gardner, do.	do.
Ship Wm. Penn, Rutter, Balt.	ballasting
William, Wilson, do.	
G. Seignior, Bolton, do.	loading
Martha, Gardner, New-York	
A. Mansfield, Mallon, do.	ready for sea
Young Factor, Hodgenson, do.	do.
Ocean, Hudson, do.	loading
Merchant, —, do.	ready for sea
Pocahontas, Sherburn, do.	loading
Frederick, Coffin, do.	
Orion M-Mullen, do.	
Andrew, Bain, do.	loading
Brig J. Barns, Durkee, do.	
Adventure, Webb, do.	
Ship Endeavor, Emery, Salem,	loading
John Boardman, do.	
Patriot, Buffington, do.	
Dryade, Endicott, do.	
Alfred Wellam, do.	loading
Sea Lion, Hewitt, Boston,	
Brig Dido, Lovett, do.	loaded
Ship Aser, Larkum, do.	loading
Hannibal, Burgess, do.	do.
Susan, Thorndike, do.	

And a number of others, whose names are not recollected.

## IMPORTS.

In 55 American vessels, into Archangel, to the 1st Aug. 1811, old style.

10653 boxes white and 3766 brown sugars,  
14495 bags, 128 hhd. 515 bbls. coffee,  
321 boxes, 229 seroons indigo,  
3359 tons logwood,  
336 nicaragua wood,  
87 tons fustic,  
8930 bales cotton,  
225 cotton twist,  
276 red Turkey yarn,  
528 hhd. tobacco, 13688 lb. stalks,  
1478 bags pepper,  
67 do. cocoa, 41 cases do.  
152 do. rocoa,  
15 hhd. 42 boxes, 1720 matts cassia,  
1429 bags tumarie,  
70 hhd. quercitron bark,  
53 cwt. corkwood,  
110 tierces rice,  
35 boxes nutmegs,  
52 bales cloves,  
15 boxes, 849 bags and 83 bales gums,  
199 bags sago, 12 do. gum myrrh,  
6 casks aloes, 2 do. camphor,  
25 seroons cochineal,  
640 pigs lead, 4 casks sandarac,  
88 bales sarsaparella,  
510 boxes segars,  
204 casks Spanish wine,  
108 pipes Malaga, 5 bales gall nuts.  
Sugar, 27 to 28 real prices  
Do. brown 17  
Prime coffee 60  
Bad—no sale—will scarcely pay the duties.  
Indigo 4 to 500 rubles per pood but no sale.  
Cotton 20 rubles per 36 wt. in barter.  
Logwood is piled up all round the Custom-House under and outside, as well as cotton.  
Every sale is barter, and in fact, are forced all that are made.  
Tobacco will not pay duties and freight.  
Cochineal declining, 1600 per pood.  
Segars no sale.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

FROM THE BALTIC.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter relative to French privateers, who are depredating on the American commerce in the Baltic—received by the brig Transport, Matthews, from Riga.

RIGA, Aug. 29, 1811.

"I enclose you a copy of a letter received from our minister at St. Petersburg. I am happy in having received it in time to advise Capt. Matthews of the circumstance, in order that he may take steps to guard against these privateers."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving, special minister of the U. S. at Copenhagen, to Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the same at St. Petersburg.

"Brig Hero, Blackler, master, of Marble-

head, owned by Wm. Blackler and Sons, from Marblehead to St. Petersburg, with a cargo of cotton and coffee. Brig RADIUS, Lander, of Boston, owned by Wm. Gray, from Newport bound to St. Petersburg, with a cargo of oil, cotton, &c.

"Dear Sir—The two vessels above mentioned arrived at Elsineur on the 6th inst. [August] paid their Sound dues, and proceeded on their voyage. On the 7th, the wind being ahead, they anchored near this port; yesterday morning about 4 o'clock they got under way again, and in the course of the day were captured by a French privateer, about 6 miles from the Danish shore, off the point of Fallterboro', this is within the Swedish jurisdiction. They were brought into this port by the said privateer at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I made every effort with Mr. Desangiers, the French consul and charge d'affaires and with this government, to prevent the papers which were immediately delivered to said Mr. Desangiers, being sent to Paris, and to obtain that the matter should be decided in the tribunals of this country, but unhappily without effect.

"There are three French privateers on the coast of Holstein, but this is the first which has made its appearance here.

"The privateer in question is going out again to-night, and I very much fear intends to fill this port with our vessels, which are now about returning from your quarter.

"The two vessels now captured, might easily have escaped, but the French privateer carrying French colors, they presumed him to be a Dane; he is an open boat, what is called a "Deal pilot-boat," manned with 19 men, and carrying four small swivels.

"I am informed that a considerable number of our vessels have within these two months gone up under convoy. I have endeavored to obtain some security against Danish cruisers for such of these as may return without convoy, but the clause of the Royal instructions on this point is construed to affect all vessels which have used enemies convoy, either in the Atlantic or Baltic, during the voyage out and home, in which they are engaged; and this rule will not be relaxed or modified. So that all vessels which have gone under convoy ought to return under convoy."

BALTIMORE, November 2

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American merchant to his correspondents in this city, dated

Archangel, September 1, 1811.

"By the laws of this country, consignees of property are made responsible for the duties, whether the goods will sell for the amount or not; so that it is not in their power to abandon such to the government. There is a large amount of American property here that will not sell for any thing like the duties, and the consequence will be, that the consignees, when called on by the custom house, must sacrifice the property, and afterwards look to the American owners for the sums short of the duties and expences. Unless, a change takes place (of which I see no prospect) the Americans thus situated will have to petition government to be allowed to abandon the goods for the duties; otherwise they will not only lose their property but afterwards be held responsible for the amount it produces short of the duties and charges, which on many articles will be enormous, as it is not possible that the goods now here can be sold at any prices within six months, being the period allowed for paying the duties. Such is the demand for money, that from two to three per cent. per month is paid for advances, and no house of character will accept of cargoes on consignment under present circumstances."

FROM LISBON.

The brig Hiram, Barker, arrived this morning from Lisbon which she left 14th September. The Editor of the Federal Gazette, has been politely favored with Lisbon Gazettes of the 13th, from which translations follow. The official accounts from Elvas, to 6th and from Lord Wellington's H. Quarters to 4th September. No important battle. The Spaniards claim advantages over Soult in the South, while Lord Wellington has accounts that Marmont, (with late Massena's army) was about moving in a southerly direction from Salamanca, &c. Flour at Lisbon, \$ 14 to 14 25. Large quantity of flour on hand. Troops arriving from England.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

MADRID, August 2.

Joseph Bonaparte has again returned to the sanguinary means he had adopted before his journey to Paris, and to put in practice the schemes he had there planned with his brother.

The army under the command of General Marmont has been severely handled, and is a prey to every disease proceeding from fatigue agitation, and the most dreadful scarcity of provisions. To remedy the latter in part, a convoy of Brandy and Medicine was dispatched the 1st of August.

It is reported that the Marquis of Almoneda is appointed to raise contributions in Toledo and La Mancha, and Don Pablo Arribas at Avila, Segovia, and other parts of Castile.

The minister Mensarado has had a paralytic attack; his life is in imminent danger.

CADIZ, August 26.

Brigadier Don Pablo Morilla has headed a detachment and marched to quell an insurrection raised at la Mancha in consequence of the heavy exactions of grain which it is said

amounts to 900,000 fanegas of wheat and 700,000 of barley.

September 3.

According to last accounts from Catalonia General Lacey has entered the French Territories to impose contributions and seize on all the Cattle he can lay his hands on, was attacked by some French troops from the blockade of Figueras.

LISBON, September 13.

We learn by the Gazettes of to day from Estremadura that the harvests through Spain have been so very poor as to render it necessary to send two Secretaries of state from Madrid to seize upon the grain, wherever found. As the French have no money in the treasury, their attacks like robbers will reduce the country to the greatest distress, as they did Portugal. It will be necessary therefore for the poor inhabitants of the Peninsula to make use of every means their ingenuity can suggest to conceal their grain and remove their herds to the most retired places.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

It is with the greatest regret that his Excellency makes known to the army the necessity he is under to punish the Chiefs of Regiments of militia at Viseu, Francisco Sardi-va de Aguilar and Manuel Jose de Castello Mello; and lieutenant Francisco Sales Almeida Pedroso, and ensign Joaquim Antonio Cabral with perpetual degradation of rank, tho' condemned by the Court Martial to death for desertion.

Extrat from an Official Despatch from Marshal General Lord Wellington, dated 4th Sept. from Head-Quarters at Fuente Grimaldo, to his excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjas.

A division of the guards of general Dumonier arrived at Salamanca the 1st September.

I have received information that a division of 5 corps are moving towards gen. Ballasteros at Ayamonte; but that general has retired to Ilba de Cannellas, not far from the Guadiana, while the enemy continued at Ayamonte; but as the transports had arrived to conduct general Ballasteros and his troops, I suppose the enemy must have left Ayamonte.

According to advices received from Costa de Sueste, forwarded me by Mr. Wellesley, it appears that the Spanish army of the kingdom of Murcia had retired about the beginning of August to its position at Lorca, and that one of the divisions of the army had suffered a repulse in their retreat from the enemy.

I have just received a letter dated the 1st instant from general Silvieri, by which I learn that general Abbadia had retired in the best order from Labanza and Ponte de D'Orlago and was preparing again to occupy his former positions in front of Astorga.

From Elvas, September 6.

Soult in the beginning of August entered Grenada with 14,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, attacked the troops of Freire & Blake. From accounts from the interior of Andalusia we learn that the Spaniards with very little loss remained masters of the field.

MANCHA, 25th August.

On the 13th instant gen. Soult with 20,000 men attacked the army of Freire and Blake close to Lorca, and was repulsed with great loss.

On the 17th, a division of the count Monrjo attacked four Polish regiments and entirely destroyed them.

6th—As the Spanish army was retiring from Astorga it was twice attacked by the enemy; who, being repulsed took to flight most shamefully, and was pursued by the Spaniards.

In a letter from major gen. Picton to major Von Arentschildt, of the artillery, (which we cannot copy on account of its length) we read of the great praises bestowed on the Portuguese for their conduct in the battles of the 3d and 5th, begging them to receive and present to the officers and soldiers his thanks for their behavior on those occasions.

Lisbon Gazette.

BALTIMORE, November 2.

In our paper of yesterday, we inserted a statement of the quantities of foreign grain and flour, imported into G. Britain last year, consisting of 11 million bushels of wheat, 500,000 cwt. of flour, and upwards of 4 million bushels of oats. Of the wheat we supplied about a 40th part, and about 2-5 of the flour. From France and the powers she controls, were finished 8 1-2 million of bushels of wheat, and 200,000 cwt. of flour. With this statement before our eyes, we cannot too much admire the insolence of calling upon the American government to compel our citizens to cease furnishing supplies of provisions to Spain and Portugal—France herself may be considered as supplying those countries through England. But as we do not acquiesce in the title by which Bonaparte claims them as his property, we do not perceive any greater right he has to prohibit our grain and flour from going to them than if they were going to England—But to accomplish this purpose indirectly, it is generally understood, that at the approaching session of congress, an attempt will be made to impose an embargo or some other expedient, which may indirectly answer the end in view.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

The passengers of the ship Dorethea, capt. Dougherty, from St. Petersburg, reached

town yesterday morning. They left St. Petersburg the 16th, and Elsineur the 24th September. The Superior, Bengal, Bingham, Virginia, and Pegu, had sailed from Cronstadt for Philadelphia, and Belle for Gottenburg, 7 days before the Dorethea. Brig Richmond, Jarvis, had arrived from Norway, and was nearly ready to sail for Philadelphia. The ship Lion, Jones, had been cleared at Copenhagen, and expected to sail soon. The Mine va Smyth, Fair Trader, and Ariel, still under detention at Kiel; final trial to take place at Gluckstadt, in October. The following vessels captured by the French, and carried into Dantzick, were "condemned by the emperor in a council of commerce at Com. peigne, under pretext of having been under British convoy, which fact is denied by the captains." Brig Julian, Abbot, of Philadelphia; ship Hercules, Snow, New-Orleans; Brig —, Ackington, Boston (Mr. Thanger supercargo), ship Atlantick, Law, New-York.

NORFOLK, November 1.

Case of Myers.—The superior court for the county of Norfolk, according to law, commenced its session on Tuesday the 22d ult. but it was a day of such incessant rain, that the judge (Nelson) did not attend. There were eight criminal cases; but no prosecutor for the commonwealth appeared. The judge applied to every member of the bar, who had not been previously engaged as counsel for the prisoner, (and these were Tazewell, Taylor, and Wirt), to draw the indictments, and lay them before the grand jury; but every member of the bar refused. In what manner then the criminals could be prosecuted, seemed a matter of doubt and difficulty. A distinction was drawn between a presentment and an indictment, and it was contended that an indictment could not be drawn and found by the grand jury themselves; but that it must be found by some third person. The judge seemed to act upon this opinion as a correct one. There could, therefore, be no prosecution. A gentleman, a transient visitor of Norfolk, (Mr. Skelton Jones) being a witness of this extraordinary scene, had observed, in a private company, that if he was a member of the Norfolk bar, he would not refuse to prosecute for the commonwealth. With a small variation of expression, this sentiment soon became publicly known in the borough; and, upon the strength of it, the judge waited upon Mr. Jones at his lodgings and solicited him to act; he agreed to do so; observing, however, that from the state of his health, & from other causes, it would be in his power to do no more, than be the instrument by which the forms of the law should be complied with; he would draw the indictment, and lay it before the grand jury; he would examine the testimony and read the law to the jury. Accordingly the next day Mr. Jones attended; but when the oath prescribed by the act of assembly, commonly called the duelling law, was tendered to him, he refused to take it. Here then again a question was made with the court, whether any individual could act as attorney for the commonwealth without taking ALL the oaths of office; and the court adjourned until Monday without coming to any decision upon the point. On that day the judge decided that any person appointed by the court could prefer an indictment to the grand jury without taking the oaths. This previous question was thus disposed of. But it was easy to foresee, if the prisoner was found guilty by the venire, that errors in arrest of judgement would be offered, and that this point would be much insisted on by the able and ingenious counsel for the prisoner. To obviate, therefore, every difficulty, as far as this could be done, Mr. Thomas J. Parker took all the oaths prescribed by law, and was thus, without objection, legally qualified as prosecutor for the commonwealth. An indictment for murder was then sent to the grand jury, and they found it a true bill. It appeared, however, from the record, that the court which sat upon the examination of Myers in May last, had declared that he was only guilty of manslaughter, and not of murder. It became then a question with the court, and was discussed with much ability by Mr. Taylor, whether the grand jury could find an indictment for murder, when the examining court had previously enquired into the offence and decided that it was not murder, but manslaughter. Upon this point the judge, with the consent of the prisoner, adjourned the decision to the general court for novelty and difficulty.

\* It being well known that John Barber, the former prosecutor for the commonwealth in that court, had resigned the office before the commitment of Myers.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of six months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes—

1 bale London Cloths,  
1 do. do. Cassimeres.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 2

St

## PALMER'S PACKET,

WILL SAIL FOR

NORFOLK.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

November 4.

St